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U.S. BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

CATALOG OF HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOLS AND
COURSES.

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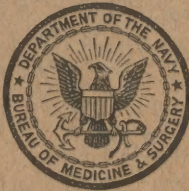


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Catalog of
HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOLS
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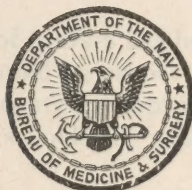


THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1942

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Catalog of
HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOLS
AND COURSES



U.S.
THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
NAVY DEPARTMENT

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THE BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
NAVY DEPARTMENT
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FOREWORD

NOVEMBER 7, 1942

From: The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

To: Medical Officers in Command, Medical Officers, Hospital Corps Officers, Nurses, and Pharmacist's Mates instructing hospital corpsmen.

Subject: Catalog of Hospital Corps Schools and Courses.

1. It is desired that instruction in all courses described in this Catalog conform with the outlines provided, beginning with the next classes received after the date of this letter.

2. The courses described in the attached Catalog are to be considered as reflecting the plans of instruction for hospital corpsmen under normal conditions.

3. The issuance of this Catalog does not rescind or modify any previous announcements with respect to the acceleration of Hospital Corps training courses.

4. Where acceleration of courses has been authorized, modifications in hours of instruction should be proportional, and should not change the outlined scope of the course, except in the case of the basic course given in Hospital Corps schools for which specific instructions have been previously issued.

5. Instructors using the course outlines are requested to submit recommendations for the revision of the outlines of courses under their cognizance by June 1, 1943.

6. The following objectives were considered in preparing the attached Catalog:

(a) The establishment of standards for all courses, so that hospital corpsman trained in the several naval activities will possess substantially the same professional qualifications.

(b) To provide descriptions of the content and scope of each course so that the educational program for hospital corpsmen may be presented to federal, state, county and city Health Departments, industrial concerns, transportation agencies, hospitals, et cetera, to the end that additional civilian opportunities may be opened to hospital corpsmen after the war.

- (c) To encourage the election of Hospital Corps training by recruits. It is believed that the announcement of possible civilian opportunities may serve as valuable recruiting material and as a stimulus to recruits in training to elect Hospital Corps duty, thus reducing the number of men who must be drafted from recruit training stations for the Hospital Corps.
- (d) To provide teaching outlines for the guidance of medical officers, Hospital Corps officers, nurses, and pharmacist's mates assigned to instruct hospital corpsmen.
- (e) To insure that Hospital Corps technicians are thoroughly prepared for the duties which are expected of men classified as technicians.

ROSS T MCINTIRE.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION

Advisory Council on Hospital Corps Schools and Courses

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Chairman.

The Representative of the Office of Education and Training, Bureau of Naval Personnel.

The Representative of the Office of Medical Corps Personnel.

The Representative of the Office of Hospital Corps Personnel.

The Representative of the Office of Dental Corps Personnel.

The Representative of the Office of Nurse Corps Personnel.

The administration of all Hospital Corps schools and naval hospitals giving instruction and training to hospital corpsmen, is under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Navy, and under the immediate supervision of the medical officer in command.

Personnel of the Medical, Hospital, Dental, and Nurse Corps', serve as instructors in the several courses. Instructors are selected for this duty on the basis of their education, experience and teaching ability.

INTRODUCTION

This Catalog has been prepared at the direction of the Surgeon General of the United States Navy, to describe the educational program of the Hospital Corps and to establish the standards for the schools, courses and training within its cognizance.

Opportunity for continuous education and experience is available to all hospital corpsmen. Special schools and courses are maintained to provide for the education of the personnel of the Corps. Advancement in rating is dependent upon growth in professional qualifications, service, and general aptitude for the duties of the Hospital Corps.

The instructional program under the direction of the medical department, has been carefully planned and standardized and is described in detail in this Catalog.



THE HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOLS AND COURSES

The educational program of the Hospital Corps is divided into two levels. The lower or basic schools are designed to provide the primary instruction for hospital corpsmen who enter the service without previous professional education. The advanced schools and courses admit candidates for certification in medical specialties who have had satisfactory service, are otherwise qualified and who are graduates of the basic Hospital Corps schools. The educational prerequisite for admission to these advanced schools and courses may be satisfied by acceptable civilian training.

In addition to the organized schools and courses, standard Navy Training Courses are available for independent study, in preparation for examinations for advancement in rating.

Hospital Corps schools are located at Norfolk Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.; U. S. Naval Hospital, U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.; U. S. Naval Training Station, Port Deposit, Bainbridge, Md.; and U. S. Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho. Advanced schools and courses are maintained at the Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., the larger naval hospitals and at other naval activities.

At each of these centers modern and adequate physical facilities are available to insure efficient instruction and practical training. Reference libraries of the Medical Department of the United States Navy are maintained at all teaching units.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOLS

All applicants for enlistment in the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Navy are required to meet certain high standards as to mental, moral, and physical fitness.

Men who meet these standards but who have not had professional training are given their primary professional education in one of the Hospital Corps schools and are required to attain a proficiency rating of not less than 2.5 in order to receive the Hospital Corps certificate. A period of training in general hospital duties, with emphasis upon the care of the sick and injured follows graduation.

(1)

ADVANCED COURSES

Admission to all advanced courses is by selection. Pharmacist's mates may submit applications through their commanding officer for admission to any of the courses listed in this Catalog.

All applications must state (1) name, age, and rating of applicant; (2) length of naval service; (3) civilian education; and (4) civilian, and naval professional experience.

All applications must be accompanied by the recommendation of a medical officer which shall include an evaluation of the applicant's aptitude for general Hospital Corps duties and his suitability for the special duties embraced by the technical field for which application for training is made. To qualify for admission to an advanced course a hospital corpsman may be required to serve at least 3 months probationary duty as assistant in the particular specialty. Men who have completed a specialty training course may be required to serve a period of 2 full years on active duty.

Men who have completed one of these advanced courses and have been certified as a qualified assistant or as a technologist may be assigned to duty in that specialty. The courses are organized on the highest possible plane and while designed primarily to meet the needs of the service, provide a sound training which in some instances can be utilized in related civilian activities.

There are many civilian opportunities open to Navy trained specialists, particularly in the fields of physical therapy, clinical laboratory services, professional relations and sales work in pharmacy, dental technology, nursing, industrial first aid, and general hospital services.

ADVANCED COURSES

OFFICERS

Courses	Officers eligible	Instruction centers	Length of course (months)	Satisfactory candidates certified as—
Office Administration.	Chief pharmacists and pharmacists.	National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.	12 (6)	Associate in Office Administration (A in OA).
Commissary Administration.	do	do	12 (6)	Associate in Commissary Administration (A in CA).
Property and Accounting Administration.	do	do	12 (6)	Associate in Property and Accounting Administration (A in PAA).

¹ Some courses have been temporarily accelerated to meet war-time needs. Numbers in parentheses show, in months, length of such accelerated courses.

ENLISTED MEN

Course	Instruction centers	Length of course (months)	Satisfactory candidates certified as—
Aviation Medicine.....	Naval air stations.....	4 (3)	Qualified Assistant in Aviation Medicine (QA-Av).
Clerical Procedures.....	Naval hospitals.....	6	Qualified Assistant in Clerical Procedures (QA-CI).
Deep Sea Diving.....	Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.....	6 (5)	Qualified Assistant in Deep Sea Diving (QA-DIV).
Dental Technology (general).....	Navy dental activities.....	4 (2½)	Dental Technologist (DGT).
Dental Technology Prosthetic.....	Navy prosthetic dental activities.....	8 (6)	Dental Technologist Prosthetic (DPT).
Electrocardiography and Basal Metabolism.....	Naval hospitals.....	4 (3)	Qualified Assistant in Electrocardiograph and Basal Metabolism (QA-E-BMR).
Clinical Laboratory Technology.....	do.....	7 (6)	Medical Technologist (M. T.).
Medical Field Service.....	Fleet Marine Force training centers.....	3 (1½)	Qualified Assistant in Medical Field Service (QA-MFS).
Operating Room Technique.....	Naval hospitals.....	6	Qualified Assistant in Operating Room Technique (QA-ORT).
Fever Therapy.....	NNMC, Bethesda, Md., Norfolk Naval Hospital.....	4 (3)	Qualified Assistant in Fever Therapy (QA-FT).
Physical Therapy.....	Naval hospitals.....	4 (3)	Qualified Assistant in Physical Therapy (QA-PHT).
Low Pressure Chamber.....	Naval air stations.....	3	Qualified Assistant in Low Pressure Chamber Technique (QA-LPC).
Roentgenology.....	Naval hospitals.....	6 (5)	X-ray Technologist (XRT).
Neuropsychiatry.....	St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	6 (4)	Neuropsychiatry Technologist (NPT).
Epidemiology and Sanitation.....	NNMC, Bethesda, Md.....	4	Qualified Assistant in Epidemiology and Sanitation (QA-ES) (enlisted men only).
Commissary.....	Naval hospitals.....	6	Qualified Assistant in Commissary (QA-Comm).
Pharmacy and Chemistry.....	NNMC, Bethesda, Md.....	9 (6)	Qualified Assistant in Pharmacy—Chemistry (QA-PhCh).
Property and Accounting.....	Naval hospitals.....	12	Qualified Assistant in Property and Accounting (QA-PA).

¹ Some courses have been temporarily accelerated to meet war-time needs. Numbers in parentheses show, in months, length of such accelerated courses.

CURRICULA LEADING TO CERTIFICATES

(5)



HOSPITAL CORPS CERTIFICATE ¹

		<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
AP	1	Anatomy and Physiology.....	55	26
CHEM	1	Elementary Chemistry.....	48	6
HS	1	Hygiene and Sanitation.....	38	6
BACT	1	Bacteriology and Elementary Laboratory Technique.....	18	40
MMT	1	Materia Medica and Toxicology.....	46	8
NSFA	1	Minor Surgery and First Aid.....	39	70
ND	1	Nursing and Dietetics.....	48	105
PHAR	1	Pharmacy and Metrology.....	25	62
Total hours.....			317	323
Grand total.....			640	

AP	1	Anatomy and Physiology The structure and function of the human body.
CHEM	1	Elementary Chemistry Principles of inorganic and organic chemistry.
HS	1	Hygiene and Sanitation Principles of public health as applied to men housed in barracks, on board ship and troops in the field. Elements of chemical warfare.
BACT	1	Bacteriology and Elementary Laboratory Technique Introductory bacteriology and basic principles of clinical laboratory procedures.
MMT	1	Materia Medica and Toxicology Therapeutic uses, doses and properties of drugs with special reference to the items in The Supply Catalogue, Medical Department, U. S. N.
MSFA	1	Minor Surgery and First Aid Theoretical and practical training in first aid.
ND	1	Nursing and Dietetics Principles of nursing and dietetics.
PHAR	1	Pharmacy and Metrology Fundamental pharmaceutical techniques and the mathematics of pharmacy.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy.

¹ Basic course, required of Apprentice Seamen before transfer to the Hospital Corps, and all men whose rating is changed to Hospital Apprentice, second class or first class. The Hospital Corps Certificate, or its equivalent, is one of the prerequisites for admission to advanced courses.



ADVANCED COURSES

(9)

CERTIFICATE IN AVIATION MEDICINE (Qualified Assistant)

			Clock hours	
Subjects			Didactic	Practical
AP	2	Anatomy and Physiology, specialized.....	25	125
BACT	10	Clinical Laboratory Technique.....	18	62
MSFA	2	First Aid, specialized.....	20	25
LPC	5	Low-Pressure Chamber Technology.....	20	200
CLER	6	Reports and returns.....	45	100
Total hours.....			128	512
Grand total.....			640	

- AP 2 Anatomy and Physiology, specialized
 Advanced and specialized study of the eye, ear, heart
 and lungs. Assistance in physical examinations of
 aviators.
- BACT 10 Clinical Laboratory Technique
 Diagnostic tests, blood typing, urinalysis, microscopic
 examinations.
- MSFA 2 First Aid, specialized
 Advanced and specialized aviation first aid, qualify-
 ing as assistant to flight surgeon.
- LPC 1 Low-Pressure Chamber Technology
 Operation of machines, readings, recordings, reports.
- CLER 6 Reports and Returns
 Preparation of Medical Department forms; typing.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII,
 section 1.

References: Aviation Medicine Technicians' Manual, School of
 Aviation Medicine, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola,
 Fla.
 Instruction notes for Aviation Medicine Technicians,
 Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C.



CERTIFICATE IN CLERICAL PROCEDURES (Qualified Assistant)

		<i>Clock hours</i>	
<i>Subjects</i>		<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
CLER 1	Typing.....		225
CLER 4	Preparation of Official Forms.....	45	500
CLER 5	Mailing.....	20	40
CLER 3	Navy Filing.....	10	120
Total hours.....		75	885
Grand total.....			960

- CLER 1 Typing
 Training and practice in touch system typing and shorthand.
- CLER 4 Preparation of Official Forms
 Training in the preparation of forms used by the Medical Department and the several bureaus.
- CLER 5 Mailing
 Procedure for handling official mail.
- CLER 3 Navy Filing
 Training and practice in accordance with the U. S. Navy Filing Manual.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XI, section 1.

CERTIFICATE IN CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUE (Technologist)

<i>Subjects</i>			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
BACT	3	Media.....	8	150
BACT	4	Bacteriology.....	16	150
BACT	5	Serology.....	16	150
BACT	6	Hematology.....	16	150
BACT	7	Pathology.....	14	90
BACT	8	Medical Parasitology.....	16	120
BACT	9	Blood and Clinical Chemistry.....	24	200
Total hours.....			110	1, 010
Grand total.....			1,120	

- BACT 3 Media
Uses, requirements and preparation.
- BACT 4 Bacteriology
General bacteriology with emphasis upon pathogenic organisms, cultures, etc.
- BACT 5 Serology
Study of the sera, including immunology.
- BACT 6 Hematology
Blood cell counts, hemoglobin estimations, typing, and tests.
- BACT 7 Pathology
Tissue pathology; preparation of tissue for histopathological examination.
- BACT 8 Medical Parasitology
Classification and identification of animal parasites and insects affecting man.
- BACT 9 Blood and Clinical Chemistry
Technique of collecting and testing blood; urinalysis and other diagnostic procedures.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII, sections 3 and 9.

References: Syllabus of Laboratory Technicians Course, National Naval Medical Center.

Practical Bacteriology, Hematology, and Animal Parasitology, Stitt, Clough, Clough.

Clinical Diagnosis by Laboratory Methods, Todd and Sanford.

Laboratory Manual of Biological Chemistry, Folin.

Clinical Laboratory Methods and Diagnosis, Gradwohl.

Textbook of Laboratory Diagnosis, Osgood.

CERTIFICATE IN COMMISSARY ADMINISTRATION (Associate)

<i>Subjects</i>			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
COMM	1	Accounting, commissary-----	160	225
COMM	2	Procurement-----	100	150
COMM	3	Management, commissary-----	55	125
COMM	4	Food Inspection and Grading-----	200	375
COMM	5	Menu Planning-----	60	75
COMM	6	Storage of Subsistence-----	45	250

Total hours.....	620	1, 300
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Grand total.....	1, 920
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- COMM 1 Accounting, commissary
 Ledger posting, vouchers, and forms.
- COMM 2 Procurement
 Requirements, orders, payments, and accounts.
- COMM 3 Management, commissary
 Personnel assignments, hiring of personnel, and inventories.
- COMM 4 Food Inspection and Grading
 Meats, poultry, dairy products, and fresh provisions.
- COMM 5 Menu Planning
 Principles of dietetics and formulation of menus.
- COMM 6 Storage of Subsistence
 Supervision of storerooms.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XI, section 3.

CERTIFICATE IN COMMISSARY
(Qualified Assistant)

		<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
COMM	1	Accounting, Commissary.....	60	175
COMM	4	Food Inspection and Grading.....	40	175
COMM	6	Storage of Subsistence.....	25	250
CLER	1	Typing.....		100
CLER	3	Navy Filing.....	15	120
Total hours.....			140	820
Grand total.....			960	

- COMM 1 Accounting, Commissary
Ledger posting, vouching, and forms.
- COMM 4 Food Inspection and Grading
Meats, poultry, dairy products, and fresh provisions.
- COMM 6 Storage of Subsistence
Assistance in storerooms.
- CLER 1 Typing
Training and practice in touch-system typing.
- CLER 3 Navy Filing
Training and practice in filing in accordance with Navy Department Regulations and U. S. Navy Filing Manual.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XI, section 3.

CERTIFICATE IN DEEP SEA DIVING (Qualified Assistant)

<i>Subjects</i>			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
DIV	1	Diving.....		240
DIV	2	Diving, advanced.....		240
DIV	3	Shop Work.....	25	175
DIV	4	Submarine Rescue.....	6	40
DIV	5	Helium-Oxygen Diving.....	12	16
MSFA	3	First Aid, advanced.....	12	36
DIV	7	Compressed Air Illness.....	12	
DIV	8	Diving Technology.....	46	100
Total hours.....			113	847
Grand total.....				960
DIV	1	Diving Pressure and open tank diving.		
DIV	2	Diving, advanced Practical river diving.		
DIV	3	Shop Work Practical training.		
DIV	4	Submarine Rescue Use of submarine escape chamber.		
DIV	5	Helium-Oxygen Diving Deep-sea diving.		
DIV	7	Compressed Air Illness Cause, prevention, and treatment.		
DIV	8	Diving Technology Specialized techniques of diving.		
MSFA	3	First Aid, Advanced Advanced, specialized techniques.		

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII, section 5.

CERTIFICATE IN DENTAL TECHNOLOGY (GENERAL) (Technologist)

Subjects			Clock hours	
			Didactic	Practical
MMT	3	Materia Medica, dental.....	10	.
ROEN	1	Roentgenological Technique.....	16	40
HS	2	Hygiene, oral.....	15	48
DENT	2	Odontography.....	18	36
BACT	2	Bacteriology, oral.....	18	20
BACT	11	Pathology, oral.....	20	25
HIST	1	Histology, oral.....	10	24
DENT	1	Dental Technology.....	70	260
AP	4	Anatomy, dental.....	10	
Total hours.....			187	453
Grand total.....			640	

MMT	3	Materia Medica, dental Common drugs and their use in dentistry.
ROEN	1	Roentgenological Technique Technique of taking, exposing, and processing of of roentgenograms.
HS	2	Hygiene, oral Deposits, caries, pathology, prophylactics, medica- tions.
DENT	2	Odontography Description of the internal and external form of teeth, and their relations.
BACT	2	Bacteriology, oral Normal and pathogenic oral bacteria.
BACT	11	Pathology, oral Macroscopic and microscopic study of diseased and abnormal tissues and structures.
HIST	1	Histology, oral Microscopic study of normal teeth and their support- ing tissues.
DENT	1	Dental Technology Assisting at dental services, clinical duties, and office routines.
AP	4	Anatomy, dental Specialized anatomy of the oral cavity and the teeth.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter III,
section 4.

Handbook for Dental Technicians, National Naval Medical
Center.

CERTIFICATE IN DENTAL TECHNOLOGY (PROSTHETIC) (Technologist)

			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
DENT	3	Case Design.....	30	250
DENT	4	Crown and Bridge.....	40	250
DENT	5	Instruments and Materials.....	35	150
AP	3	Anatomy, oral.....	30	25
DENT	6	Metallurgy, dental.....	30	200
DENT	7	Processing.....	40	200
Total hours.....			205	1, 075
Grand total.....				1, 280

- DENT 3 Case Design
Partial denture resistance and retention skeletal form, and dental bridge planning.
- DENT 4 Crown and Bridge
Construction of fixed and removable dental appliances, and crown restorations.
- AP 3 Anatomy, oral
Anatomical considerations related to denture and dental crown and bridge construction.
- DENT 5 Instruments and Materials
Instruments and materials used in dental prosthetic laboratory procedure.
- DENT 6 Metallurgy, dental
Properties and manipulation of various metals used in dental prosthesis.
- DENT 7 Processing
Methods of using the acrylic resins and vulcanite in dental construction.

Text: Handbook for Prosthetic Dental Technicians, National Naval Medical Center.

**CERTIFICATE IN ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND BASAL
METABOLISM
(Qualified Assistant)**

			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
AP	6	Physiology of Circulation.....	24	6
ECG	1	Technique of Electrocardiography.....	6	300
ECG	2	Metabolism and Oxidation.....	24	6
ECG	3	Basal Metabolism Machines.....	6	268
			<hr/>	
Total hours.....			60	580
Grand total.....			640	

AP	6	Physiology of Circulation	Advanced and specialized physiology of the heart.	
ECG	1	Technique of Electrocardiography	Principles of operation and repair of machines.	
ECG	2	Metabolism and Oxidation	Principles of metabolism and clinical application of tests.	
ECG	3	Basal Metabolism Machines	Principles of operation and repair of equipment.	

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII,
section 6.

CERTIFICATE IN EPIDEMIOLOGY AND SANITATION **(Qualified Assistant)**

<i>Subjects</i>			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
BACT	12	Bacteriology and Immunology, advanced.....	100	250
EPID	1	Epidemiology.....	30	45
EPID	2	Vital Statistics.....	50	50
EPID	3	Parasitology and Entomology.....	10	65
EPID	4	Sanitary Engineering.....	20	20
Total hours.....			210	430
Grand total.....			640	
BACT	12	Bacteriology and Immunology, advanced. Pathogenic bacteriology and immunology.		
EPID	1	Epidemiology. Study of epidemic diseases.		
EPID	2	Vital Statistics. Fundamental mathematics and applied statistical methods.		
EPID	3	Parasitology and Entomology Study of parasites of man and malariology.		
EPID	4	Sanitary Engineering. Advanced military sanitation.		

CERTIFICATE IN FEVER THERAPY (Qualified Assistant)

		<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
PHT	4	Fever Therapy.....	60	340
PHT	2	Hydrotherapy.....	20	100
PHT	3	Light and Electrotherapy.....	20	100
Total hours.....			100	540
Grand total.....			640	

- PHT 4 Fever Therapy
Theory and application of artificial fever.
- PHT 2 Hydrotherapy
Operation and application of therapeutic baths.
- PHT 3 Light and Electrotherapy
Types of equipment and clinical application of electrotherapy.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII, section 10.

Reference: Textbook of Pyretotherapy, Willa Phillips.

CERTIFICATE IN LOW PRESSURE CHAMBER (Qualified Assistant)

<i>Subjects</i>		<i>Clock hours</i>	
		<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
LPC 1	Operation of Chamber Controls.....	50	100
LPC 2	Oxygen Equipment.....	15	15
LPC 3	Use of Oxygen in Anoxia.....	20	60
LPC 4	Psychological Tests.....	15	15
AP 5	Physiology.....	20	
LPC 5	Low Pressure Chamber Technology.....	20	150
Total hours.....		140	340
Grand total.....		480	

- LPC 1 Operation of Chamber Controls
 Theory of the Oxygen Chamber and practical experience in operation.
- LPC 2 Oxygen Equipment
 Theoretical and practical training in oxygen equipment.
- LPC 3 Use of Oxygen in Anoxia
 Use of oxygen equipment, the oximeter, the electrocardiograph, and special equipment used in the study of anoxia.
- LPC 4 Psychological Tests
 Assistance in special psychological testing.
- AP 5 Physiology
 Specialized physiology of respiration.
- LPC 5 Low Pressure Chamber Technology
 General training and practice in the specialty.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII, section 1.

References: Aviation Medicine, Armstrong.
 Anoxia, Its Effect on the Body, Van Liere.
 Technicians Manual of Aviation Medicine, School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla., sec. V

CERTIFICATE IN MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE (Qualified Assistant)

<i>Subjects</i>			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
HS	3	Hygiene and Sanitation, field-----	30	20
TACT	1	Tactics, medical field-----	60	60
TACT	2	Drill-----	10	100
TACT	3	Marine Corps Organization-----	40	100
CHEM	6	Chemical Warfare-----	40	20

Total hours.....	180	300
Grand total.....	480	

HS	3	Hygiene and Sanitation, Field Care of troops on the march .
TACT	1	Tactics, medical field Field first aid stations, evacuation of casualties and map reading.
TACT	2	Drill March and maneuver drills.
TACT	3	Marine Corps Organization Special duties with Marine Corps units.
CHEM	6	Chemical Warfare Types of chemical agents and the treatment of casualties from chemical agents.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter VI,
section 7.

Drill Book for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy.

CERTIFICATE IN NEURO-PSYCHIATRY

		<i>Clock hours</i>	
<i>Subjects</i>		<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
NP	1 Rules and Regulations.....	20	
MSFA	4 First Aid.....	30	
NP	2 Management of Psychiatric Patients.....	50	860
Total hours.....		100	860
Grand total.....		960	

NP	1	Rules and Regulations	Introduction to neuro-psychiatric problems and special rules and regulations.
MSFA	4	First Aid	Practical training in first aid with emphasis upon injuries of mental patients.
NP	2	Management of Psychiatric Patients	Ward service, attendance at clinics, special therapies and general psychiatric nursing.

Text: Principles of Psychiatric Nursing, M. E. Ingram, 1939. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

CERTIFICATE IN OFFICE ADMINISTRATION (Associate)

		<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
CLER	3	Navy Filing.....	35	350
CLER	4	Preparation of Official Forms.....	60	500
CLER	5	Mailing.....	30	200
CLER	6	Laws, Regulations, and Procedure.....	35	350
CLER	9	Administration.....	35	325
Total hours.....			195	1, 725
Grand total.....				1, 920

- CLER 3 Navy Filing
Training and practice in accordance with U. S. Navy Filing Manual.
- CLER 4 Preparation of Official Forms
Training in the preparation of forms used by the Medical Department and the several bureaus.
- CLER 5 Mailing
Procedures for handling of official mail.
- CLER 6 Laws, Regulations and Procedure
Detailed study of all pertinent laws and regulations and general clerical procedures.
- CLER 9 Administration
Training and practice in official correspondence and general administrative policy.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XI, section 11.

References: U. S. Navy Regulations.
Manual of the Medical Department.
U. S. Navy Filing Manual.
Manual Bureau of Naval Personnel.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual.
Court Martial Orders.
Naval Courts and Boards.

CERTIFICATE IN OPERATING ROOM TECHNIQUE (Qualified Assistant)

	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
		<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
OR 1	Sterilization.....	15	100
OR 2	Instruments.....	10	75
OR 3	Sutures.....	6	20
OR 4	Operating Room Technique, general.....	24	300
OR 5	Central Dressing Station Technique.....	50	300
OR 6	Plaster and Plaster Splint Technique.....	10	50
Total hours.....		115	845
Grand total.....		960	

- OR 1 Sterilization
Principles of sterilization, operation of sterilizers and aseptic technique.
- OR 2 Instruments
Designations, care, repair, and storage of surgical instruments.
- OR 3 Sutures
Types, uses, and preparation of surgical sutures.
- OR 4 Operating Room Technique, general
Progressive training for assistance in the operating room.
- OR 5 Central Dressing Station Technique
Preparation of materials and solutions, treatment trays, and dressing carriages.
- OR 6 Plaster and Plaster splint technique
Types and application of plaster, plaster bandages, and splints.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter V, section 3.

CERTIFICATE IN PHARMACY—CHEMISTRY **(Qualified Assistant)**

		<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
PHAR	2	Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.....	60	
CHEM	4	General Chemistry, advanced.....	108	180
PHAR	3	Principles of Pharmacy.....	160	
MMT	2	Materia Medica and Toxicology, advanced.....	60	
CHEM	5	Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry.....	50	82
PHAR	4	Operative and Dispensing Pharmacy.....	90	310
CHEM	2	Qualitative Chemistry.....	30	140
CHEM	3	Quantitative Chemistry.....	20	150
Total hours.....			578	862
Grand total.....				1, 440

PHAR	2	Pharmaceutical Arithmetic	The systems of weights and measures and the mathematics of pharmacy.	
CHEM	4	General Chemistry, advanced	Fundamentals of inorganic and organic chemistry.	
PHAR	3	Principles of Pharmacy	Pharmaceutical processes and the preparation of official products.	
MMT	2	Materia Medica and Toxicology, advanced	Uses and doses of drugs and poisons and antidotes.	
CHEM	5	Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry	Applied chemistry.	
PHAR	4	Operative and Dispensing Pharmacy	Preparation of official medicinals and compounding prescriptions.	
CHEM	2	Qualitative Chemistry	Testing of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals.	
CHEM	3	Quantitative Chemistry	Assay of drugs, tablets, pharmaceuticals, and other quantitative estimations.	

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter VIII, chapter IX, chapter IV, chapter V, section 1.
United States Pharmacopoeia, XII.
National Formulary, VII.

CERTIFICATE IN PHYSICAL THERAPY (Technologist)

		<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
PHT	1	Mechanotherapy and Exercise.....	20	100
PHT	2	Hydrotherapy.....	20	80
PHT	3	Light and Electrotherapy.....	20	80
PHT	5	Massage.....	40	280
			<hr/>	
Total hours.....			100	540
Grand total.....				640
<hr/>				
PHT	1	Mechanotherapy and Exercise Theory and practice of mechanotherapy.		
PHT	2	Hydrotherapy Operation and application of baths.		
PHT	3	Light and Electrotherapy Types of equipment and clinical application of electro- therapy.		
PHT	5	Massage Systematic therapeutic friction, stroking and kneeding of the body.		

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII,
section 10.

**CERTIFICATE IN PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTING
ADMINISTRATION
(Associate)**

			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
<i>Subjects</i>				
PA	3	Elementary Accounting.....	70	200
PA	4	Fiscal Accounting.....	50	150
PA	5	Procurement.....	50	200
PA	6	Receipt and Inspection of Property.....	50	200
PA	7	Property Accountability.....	50	150
PA	8	Ship and Station Accounting.....	50	150
PA	9	Hospital Accounting.....	100	300
CLER	8	Reports.....	50	100

Total hours..... 470 1,450

Grand total..... 1,920

PA	3	Elementary Accounting	The theory and application of Governmental accounting.	
PA	4	Fiscal Accounting	The Federal Budgetary System.	
PA	5	Procurement	Methods of procuring equipment and supplies.	
PA	6	Receipt and Inspection of Property	Receiving records and inspection of equipment and stores.	
PA	7	Property Accountability	The storage, preservation and issue of equipment and stores, and the records required to establish accountability.	
PA	8	Ship and Station Accounting	Forms and procedures.	
PA	9	Hospital Accounting	The accounting records maintained in a Naval Hospital.	
CLER	8	Reports	Required financial reports and returns.	

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XI, section 2.

CERTIFICATE IN PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTING (Qualified Assistant)

<i>Subjects</i>			<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
CLER	1	Typing.....		500
PA	1	Bookkeeping.....	60	300
PA	2	Storage of Equipment and Supplies.....	20	700
CLER	3	Navy Filing.....	12	130
CLER	2	Records and Correspondence.....	18	180
Total hours.....			110	1,810
Grand total.....			1,920	

- CLER 1 Typing
Training and practice in touch system typing.
- CLER 3 Navy Filing
Training and practice in filing in accordance with
Navy Department Regulations and U. S. Navy
Filing Manual.
- PA 1 Bookkeeping
Principles of Navy accounting.
- PA 2 Storage of Equipment and Supplies
Methods of storing, preserving and issuing equip-
ment and stores.
- CLER 2 Records and Correspondence
Preparing of reports, records and official corre-
spondence.

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XI,
section 2.

CERTIFICATE IN ROENTGENOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE (Technologist)

		<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Clock hours</i>	
			<i>Didactic</i>	<i>Practical</i>
ROEN	2	Introduction to Roentgenological Technique.....	100	100
ROEN	3	Film, Screen and Dark Room Procedures.....	100	100
ROEN	4	Radiographic Technique.....	100	130
ROEN	5	Special Procedures.....	50	100
ROEN	6	Office Routine.....	50	130
Total hours.....			400	560
Grand total.....			960	
ROEN	2	Intoduction to Roentgenological Technique Basic principles of electricity and x-ray.		
ROEN	3	Film, Screen and Dark Room Procedures Methods of operation.		
ROEN	4	Radiographic Technique Film processing.		
ROEN	5	Special Procedures Electrical and x-ray safeguards and special tech- niques.		
ROEN	6	Office Routine Special office and clerical procedures.		

Text: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, chapter XII,
section 12.



DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION AND OUTLINES OF
HOSPITAL CORPS COURSES

(33)

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

AP 1 Anatomy and Physiology.—

Cell structure and reproduction.

Osteology—structure and function of bones; location; articulation.

Myology—location and function of important muscles; structure and location of joints, tendons, fasciae.

Blood—composition and functions; circulatory system; structure and location of heart; arteries, veins and capillaries.

Respiratory system—respiration; structure; location and function of component parts.

Digestive system—structure, location and function of component parts; enzymes.

Lymphatic system—lymph and lymph vessels and their function.

Spleen and ductless glands—structure, location, function.

Genito-urinary system—structure, location and function.

Nervous system—brain, nerves, ganglia, function.

Organs of special senses—eye, ear, etc.

AP 2 Anatomy and Physiology, specialized.—

Physiological and psychological factors in conditions affecting aviators—anoxia; cold; aeroembolism.

History of anoxia: A study of the contents and attributes of atmospheric and alveolar air; the transportation of oxygen; the mechanism of breathing; discussion of the Gas Laws of volume and temperatures; partial pressures—effects produced by lowered barometric pressures of higher altitudes; manifestations—causes of anoxia and cold; factors affecting the ceiling of man and detrimental to the health of pilots; fatigue and how controlled; aeroembolism—the physical laws underlying it, its manifestations and control.

Eye and Adnexa

Elementary optics—vision, mechanism of accommodation, refractive errors, amblyopia.

Examination methods—visual acuity; depth perception, color, perimetry, accommodation and refraction; retinoscopy.

Extraocular muscles—origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.

Physiology of ocular movements; binocular fixation.

Heterophoria; heteroptrophia—cause and diagnosis; phorometry; determination of muscle strength and tangent curtain diagnosis.

Ear

Anatomy and physiology of hearing.

Methods of determination.

Vestibular mechanism—determination of function by Barany chair.

Heart

Anatomy and physiology.

Principles of cardiac efficiency.

Pulse and blood pressure determinations—circulatory efficiency.

Normal and abnormal reactions to low oxygen tension.

Lungs

Anatomy and physiology.

Responses to low oxygen tension.

AP 3 Anatomy, oral.—

Review of AP 1.

Mouth:

Bones—muscles; attachments; blood and nerve supply; ligaments.

Hard and soft tissue areas; foramina.

Muscle attachments; nerve and blood supply and ligaments.

AP 4 Anatomy, dental.—

Identification—characteristics, of teeth of dentition.

Tooth carving—celluloid; soap.

Types of teeth used for dentures: Trubyte; Austenal; Hall's inverted cusps; Myerson's teeth; French's posteriors.

AP 5 Physiology.—

Review of AP 1.

Advanced physiology of respiration.

Respiratory system.

Circulatory system.

AP 6 Physiology of Circulation.—

Review of AP 1.

General physiology and dynamics of the circulation.

The conduction system of the heart.

The electromotive forces accompanying the heart beat.

Tracing of the stimulus and measurement through the string of oscillographic machines.

The normal tracing; the waves—the intervals.

The four extra precordial leads.

Arrhythmias.

The sound tracing.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY

BACT 1 Bacteriology and Elementary Laboratory Technique.—

Care and use of microscopes and laboratory equipment.

Classification of micro-organisms.

Stains and staining; culture media and culturing.

Technique of simple stains—Gram stain.

Hemaglobin estimation; coagulation and bleeding time estimation.

Red cell count; white cell count; differential white cell count.

Urinalysis.

BACT 2 Bacteriology, oral.—

Morphologic forms of the principal normal and pathogenic oral bacteria. Infection, resistance, immunity. Factors essential to the life of oral bacteria—their action. Bacteria of dental caries; paradontosis; some diseases of the mouth and focal infection. Sterilization methods and self sterilizing factors in the mouth. Methods of making smears with staining procedure. Technique for obtaining root canal cultures. Manipulation of the microscope.

BACT 3 Media.—

Preparation of stains; media. Methods of titration.

Preparation and selection of indicators; sterilization of carbohydrates.

Selection of media; culturing organisms.

Blood, urine, stool, exudate, cultures.

Agglutination; special serological procedures.

Animal inoculations.

BACT 4 Bacteriology.—

Review of BACT 1.

Saprophytic and pathogenic bacteria—morphology; physical growth.

Precipitation; agglutination tests.

Preparation of bacterial antigens and vaccines; standardization.

Bacteriological examinations of water and milk.

Staining techniques; special culture media.

Use of microscopes; laboratory equipment.

Methods for identification of bacteria. Staining methods.

Acidfast examination of sputum.

Sputum concentration for tubercle bacilli.

BACT 4 Bacteriology—Continued—

Eye smears; stool cultures; agglutination tests; water analysis; milk analysis; urethral smears; prostatic smears; urine cultures; blood cultures; preparation of vaccines; smears and cultures of exudates; throat smears and cultures; dark field examinations.

Fungi cultures and wet preparations.

Animal inoculations.

Pneumococcus typing; Sputum cultures.

Vincent's angina preparations.

BACT 5 Serology.—

Complement fixation and precipitation tests.

Necessity for standard methods.

Collection of blood specimens; preparation for shipment.

Technique of Kahn test; preparation of antigen and saline.

Qualitative; quantitative; presumptive Kahn tests.

Spinal fluid examination. Cell count; globulin; albumin examinations.

Colloidal gold test. Kahn and Wassermann reactions. Blood sedimentation. Cutler method. Blood grouping—cross matching; hemolysis.

Complement fixation in diagnosis of bacterial and echinococcus infections.

Inoculation; bleeding of laboratory animals.

Wassermann test—Neill modification.

Complement fixation tests—echinococcus; gonococcus.

BACT 6 Hematology.—

Physical properties and functions of the blood.

Bleeding time; coagulation time; retractibility of the clot.

Blood cells—origin; classification; staining reactions.

Cell counting—enumeration.

Red cells; pipettes and counting chambers.

White cells; pipettes and counting chambers. Counting; enumeration.

Differential white count; Schilling's method.

The blood indexes.

Color, hemoglobin; volume index; saturation index; icterus index; cell pack—Wintrobe hematocrit.

Blood staining—collection, preparation, and staining of films.

Peroxidase staining and counting.

Fragility test.

The blood picture; Schilling's hemogram; blood picture in anemia.

BACT 7 Pathology.—

Origin of tissues in relation to the human body.
 Differential features in normal histology.
 Definitions of terms used in histopathology.
 Methods of reducing material for microscopic study.
 Paraffin methods of embedding tissue.
 Care and use of microtomes, knives, and other equipment.
 Routine and special stains used in histopathological laboratory.
 Technique of frozen sections. Preparation of museum specimens.
 Autopsy technique. Care of the cadaver.

BACT 8 Medical Parasitology—

Identification of malaria blood and tissue parasites; intestinal protozoa; flagellates, cestodes; nematodes; trematodes; identification and life histories of the common insects of medical importance.

Malaria—life cycle of malarial parasite in the human host and in the mosquito.

Methods of diagnosis and differentiation of the three important human *Plasmodium* species in thin blood smears.

Characteristic forms of *Plasmodium*—*P. vivax*, *P. malariae*, and *P. falciparum*.

Blood and tissue flagellates—morphology and life histories of important members of the Trypanosomidae; demonstration of stained smears and forms in tissue of *Trypanosoma*—*rhodesiense*, *T. gambiense*, *T. cruzi*; *Leishmania*—*L. donovani*, *L. tropica* and *L. braziliensis*; living *T. equiperdum*—*T. gambiense*, *T. cruzi*, the leishmania stage of *T. cruzi* in heart muscle; *L. tropica* in skin sections.

Helminths—characteristics of flukes, tapeworms, and nematodes. Trematodes—life cycle; morphology; means of identifying and methods of preparing. Characteristics of eggs and cercaria—methods of obtaining; identifying eggs and cercaria.

Cestodes—life cycle, morphology and methods of obtaining and identifying the tapeworms. *Diphyllobothrium latum*; *Taenia saginata*; *T. solium*; *Dipylidium caninum*; *Hymenolepis nana*, *H. diminuta*.

Nematodes—life cycle of *Filaria*—morphology; methods of obtaining and identifying intermediate hosts; life histories of intestinal nematodes of man. Morphology.

Demonstration of the important adult nematodes. Infections of helminth eggs and larvae in feces.

Intestinal Protozoa—life history of *Endamoeba histolytica*; methods of distinguishing in fecal smears.

Insects—classification; external morphology of insects and Arachnids. Hemiptera; Anoplura; Diptera; Siphonaptera; Acarina.

BACT 8 Parasitology—Continued—

Identification of fleas, lice, and bugs of medical importance; disease relationships. Role of ticks and mites in diseases.

Biology of mosquitoes—Identification of eggs, larvae, and pupae of three genera of medical importance, i. e., *Anopheles*, *Aedes*, and *Culex*.

BACT 9 Blood and Clinical Chemistry.—

Survey of elementary, qualitative, organic, and quantitative chemistry.

Blood and urine chemistry

Tests—Blood nonprotein nitrogen.

Total urine nitrogen.

Sugar; blood; urine; spinal fluid.

Synovial fluid; abdominal and pleural exudates.

Urea nitrogen—blood and urine.

Chlorides—blood, urine and spinal fluid.

Cholesterol; uric acid.

Blood—CO₂; pyrotannic acid; ethyl alcohol; icterus index.

Hexoses—fermentation. Osazone tests.

Bromsulphalein; Van der Bergh; Indican tests.

Phenosulphonephthalein and Mosenthal tests.

Gastric secretions.

Serum albumin and protein.

Calcium in blood and urine.

Tryptophan in spinal fluid.

Urine and gastric analysis, duodenal drainage.

Albumin—qualitative; quantitative. Specific gravity.

Sugar—qualitative; quantitative.

Microscopic examinations.

Arsenic; lactic acid; free HC₁; total acidity; lead in urine; occult blood; Ketone bodies.

Barbiturates; osazones; total solids; fermentation tests.

Kidney function tests.

Endocrinology.

Ascheim-Zondek test—Friedman modification.

BACT 10 Clinical Laboratory Technique.—

Technique of drawing blood.

Kahn tests.

Blood typing.

Blood counts and staining methods.

Urinalysis.

General microscopic examinations.

BACT 11 Pathology, Oral.—

Microscopic and macroscopic appearance of a diseased or abnormal enamel cuticle, enamel, dentin, pulp, cementum, epithelial attachment, parodontium, alveolar bone, alveolar process, and mucous membrane of the mouth. Etiologic factors in dental caries, parodontosis and some diseases of the mouth. Periapical disturbances; fractured jaws.

Clinical appearance of oral tissues principally in Vincent's infection, avitaminoses, endocrine and blood disturbances; some more common benign and malignant tumors, common jaw swellings, and their diagnosis.

BACT 12 Bacteriology and Immunology, Advanced.—

Review of BACT 1.

Principles of pathogenic bacteriology and the related immunology.

Training in the procedures employed in studying filterable viruses.

The investigation and management of epidemic diseases.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CHEM 1 Elementary Chemistry.—

History of chemistry—terms and definitions.
Chemical processes—classification of matter; energy.
Chemical laws—application; oxidation; reduction; ionization.
Elements—symbols; valence.
Atoms; molecules; atomic and molecular weights; equations.
Chemicals formulas; chemical arithmetic.
Inorganic compounds; organic compounds.
Chemistry in the hospital corpsman's activities.

CHEM 2 Qualitative Chemistry.—

Principles of qualitative analysis.
Groups; metals; nonmetals; acids; oxidation; reduction.
Ionization theory; solubility product; precipitation.
The Periodic Table.
Common ion effects; hydrolysis; pH.
Preparation of and use of reagents.
Testing strength, identity, quality and purity of drugs used by the medical department.

CHEM 3 Quantitative Chemistry.—

Instruments of precision—calibration of weights, sensitivity and zero point of balances.
Theory and selection of indicators.
Hydrogen ion concentration.
Common ion effect; reversible reactions; neutralization.
Molar solutions; standard solutions.
Volumetric and gravimetric procedures; precipitation; oxidation; reduction; gasometric; physico-chemical.
Special analytical methods.
Acid and ester numbers; saponification; iodine values.
Testing and assaying of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

CHEM 4 General Chemistry, Advanced.—

Review of CHEM 1.
Selection and care of laboratory apparatus.
Application of fundamental laws of chemistry and physics.
Applied inorganic and elementary organic chemistry.
Specific gravity and specific volume.
Chemical mathematics.

CHEM 5 Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—

Introduction to organic chemistry—processes; formulas.

Halogen compounds; alcohols and derivatives.

Aldehydes; ketones; acids and derivatives; hydroxy; polybasic acids; amines and other nitrogen compounds.

Compounds of sulfur; carbohydrates; benzene and homologues.

Substitution products; amine and diazo derivatives.

Phenols; alcohols; aldehydes; ketones; heterocyclic compounds.

Alkaloids; dyes; glycosides; proteins; steroids.

Enzymes.

CHEM 6 Chemical Warfare.—

General considerations.

Methods of using chemical agents; weather conditions; gas masks; special clothing; properties of chemical agents; prophylactic measures; fundamentals of treatments. Methods of recognizing gases. Contamination of food, water, and supplies.

Chemical agents

Lung irritants—

Phosgene; chlorpicrin; chlorine.

Vesicants—

Mustard; lewisite; ethyldichlorarsine.

Lacrimators—

Chloracetophenone; brombenzyl cyanide.

Irritant smokes (sternutators).—

Adamsite; diphenylchlorarsine.

Screening smokes—

White phosphorus; titanium tetrachloride; sulfur trioxide; chlorsulfonic acid solution; HC mixture.

Incendiary agents—

Thermite; oil and metal incendiaries; electron bomb.

Systemic poisons—

HCN; arsine; hydrogen sulfide.

Incidental gases—

Carbon monoxide; nitrous fumes; ammonia.

Treatment—

Pathology; symptoms; diagnosis; immediate treatment; burns; oxygen therapy; venesection; prognosis.

DEPARTMENT OF CLERICAL STUDIES

CLER 1 Typing.—

Training and practice in touch system typing.

CLER 2 Records and Correspondence.—

Preparation of pertinent reports, records, and forms.

Preparation of official correspondence.

CLER 3 Navy Filing.—

Training and practice in filing in accordance with Navy Department Regulations and U. S. Navy Filing Manual.

CLER 4 Preparation of Official Forms.—

Bureau of Naval Personnel forms, as listed in BUNavPers. Manual. Bureau of Supply and Accounts forms as listed in BuS&A Manual. Letter forms of the Medical Department, as listed in Chapter 23 (Reports and Returns), Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Articles 3401 to 3555, inclusive. Rotated desk and study periods.

CLER 5 Mailing.—

Official titles and addresses of the various bureaus, naval districts, and location; knowledge of ships' characteristics—battleships; cruisers; destroyers; repair ship; tenders; tugs; hospital ships; etc. Familiarize different types of mail—guard mail; registered mail; messenger mail under guard; air mail; etc., how handled. Routine desk assignment.

CLER 6 Laws, Regulations, and Procedures.—

The Health Record—entries, including the writing of ward clinical medical histories. The execution and the procedure of the various benefits to enlisted personnel, both staff and patients.

Government Insurance; Navy Relief; transfer to Fleet Reserve, and classes thereto.

Medical treatment of dependents.

Special requirements of certain schools—instruction and knowledge of promotion; training courses; special requests, etc., desk rotations and outlined study courses. Names and abbreviation of all naval ranks and ratings according to pay grades as outlined in Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Manual, appendix D, circular letter R.

CLER 7 Reports and Returns.—

Special reports and returns to Bureau of Aeronautics and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Typing.

CLER 8 Reports.—

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts returns, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery returns; miscellaneous reports and returns.

CLER 9 Administration.—

Preparation and execution of official correspondence and endorsements, social correspondence, both formal and informal, by routine desk assignment rotation. Administrative policy; personnel and records office practice.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSARY

COMM 1 Accounting, Commissary.—

Administration.

NMS Hospital Form 23. Bureau Supplies and Accounts Forms 71, 71A, 44, 44A.

Posting of commissary ledger from R. & E. vouchers.

Totaling of ledger accounts.

COMM 2 Procurement.—

Preparation of receipt and expenditure vouchers.

Sources of supply.

Orders, payments, and accounts.

COMM 3 Management, Commissary.—

Schedules of cook's and mess attendants' details and hours.

Supervision of issue.

Costs of rations.

Personnel supervision.

COMM 4 Food Inspection and Grading.—

Inspection of provisions.

Daily inspection of fresh provisions—fruits; vegetables.

Department of Agriculture standards for meats—produce; butter; cheese; eggs; poultry.

Dairy products.

Food; animal anatomy.

COMM 5 Menu Planning.—

Preparation of menus; orders.

Caloric and vitamin values.

COMM 6 Storage of Subsistence.—

Inventories; storage.

Storeroom supervision.

Dealers' invoices.,

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL TECHNIQUES

DENT 1 Dental Technology.—

The dental record—use, method of indicating the presence of:
Types of restorations; carious, abscessed, impacted, and unerupted teeth; gingival disturbances; fistula; malocclusion; cysts; roots and diseased conditions of the oral hard structures and soft tissues. Method of recording subsequent dental operations.

Monthly and annual reports of dental operations.

Care of dental equipment and instruments and their use.

Description and manipulation of cements and amalgams.

Emergency dental treatment. Assisting the dental officer at the chair. Routine dental operating room activities, before, during, and after patient treatment.

DENT 2 Odontography.—

Dental nomenclature—description of the internal and external form of teeth and their supporting tissues and structures; movement of teeth, their inclination and function.

Tooth carving.

DENT 3 Case Design.—

Types of clasps and bars—cast, wrought, and combinations.

Surveying costs for construction of clasps, bars, rests, and stabilizers when using precious and nonprecious metals.

Bridge abutments and replacement form.

DENT 4 Crown and Bridge.—

Manipulation of impressions; making dies, waxing, carving, investing, casting, soldering, finishing, and polishing.

Ceramics in construction of crowns and inlays; staining and baking porcelain.

Construction of crowns and bridges, and inlays in acrylic resins and combinations of metal and acrylic resins.

DENT 5 Instruments and Materials.—

Type, use, care of, and sterilization of instruments.

Chair technique in prosthodontia.

Description, physical and chemical properties, use and manipulation of—plaster, investment, compound, waxes, colloids, acrylic resins, vulcanite and metals (precious and nonprecious).

DENT 6 Metallurgy, Dental.—

Physical and chemical properties of precious and nonprecious metals.

Waxing, investing, casting, soldering, heat treatment, spruing, finishing and polishing.

DENT 7 Processing.—

Boxing of plaster, compounds and colloidal, full and partial impressions.

Stone, plaster and metal cast pouring.

Full and partial bite blocks, waxing, setting up of teeth, carving, tin foiling, flasking, packing, curing, polishing and finishing of dentures.

Articulators—description and use of various types.

DEPARTMENT OF DIVING

DIV 1 Diving.—

Qualifications for diving.

Study of Diving Manual.

Diving in pressure tanks under pressure equivalent to 300 feet;
open tank diving; operation of underwater tools.

DIV 2 Diving, advanced.—

Practical dives in mud.

Use of tools under working conditions.

Actual salvage work.

DIV 3 Shop Work.—

Practical training—use of divers' tools.

DIV 4 Submarine Rescue.—

Construction of submarine escape appliances; practical training
in the use of lung-application.

Practical use of escape chamber.

DIV 5 Helium-Oxygen Diving.—

Theoretical considerations.

Mixing and analysis of gases.

Actual dives up to 340 feet.

DIV 7 Compressed Air Illness.—

Calculation of decompression tables.

Causes, prevention, treatment of compressed air illness.

DIV 8 Diving Technology.—

Diving mathematics, divers' air pumps, pontoons, blueprint
reading, telephones, cutting torches.



DEPARTMENT OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND BASAL METABOLISM

EGG 1 Technique of Electrocardiography.—

Electromechanics of oscillographic and string type machines.
Developing.
Testing and replacement of parts.
Stethographic machines.
Care of patients.
Care of machines.

EGG 2 Metabolism and Oxidization.—

Metabolism and oxidization.
The basal state.
Factors influencing basal metabolism.
Indirect calorimetry.
Technique of preparation.
Technique of test.
Clinical importance.

EGG 3 Basal Metabolism Machines.—

Various types of machines.
Testing and replacement of parts.
Preparation and care of patients and care of machines.

DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

EPID 1 Epidemiology.—

Principles; historic development; methods of epidemiology.
Training in field methods of collection, sampling, and analysis of
data on epidemic and endemic diseases.
Military significance and application.

EPID 2 Vital Statistics.—

Intensive review of mathematics; fundamentals of algebra, logarithms, graphs, use of the slide rule, calculator and adding machine.
Statistical methods in human mortality, morbidity, and demography; averages, dispersions, curves and curve fitting; significance; correlation.

EPID 3 Parasitology and Entomology.—

Common laboratory methods of identification of the animal parasites of man and their arthropod vectors.
Epidemiology and control of parasites.
Study of malaria; methods of preparation for examination and identification of species in thick smears.
Identification and control of Anopheline vectors.

EPID 4 Sanitary Engineering.—

Principles of water sanitation and purification; sewage treatment and disposal; food and galley sanitation; milk sanitation; garbage collection and disposal.
Military aspects of insect and rodent control.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTOLOGY

HIST 1 Histology, oral.—

The derivation, microscopic appearance and function of the enamel cuticle, enamel, dentin, cementum, pulp, dental periosteum, alveolar bone, alveolar process, gingivae, epithelial attachment, and parodontium.

Odontogenesis.

Cellular and structural defense mechanism of the body.

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION

HS 1 Hygiene and Sanitation —

Personal hygiene; clothing.

Housing; air; ventilation; heating and lighting.

Water—source, purification and storage.

Sewage and refuse; garbage disposal.

Soil—its relation to health and disease.

Communicable diseases; practical preventive medicine.

Insects, vermin, rodents—their relation to disease.

Agents used in chemical warfare.

Recognition of gases.

Treatments.

HS 2 Hygiene, oral.—

Deposits and stains on teeth and artificial appliances; their position, composition, etiology and method of removal (oral prophylaxis).

Proper method of observing routine daily hygienic procedure; medication; instruction to the patient.

Normal oral tissue factors which maintain their health (saliva; inflammatory cells; epithelium cells; tissue areas; salivary duct openings; position of epithelial attachment; tongue; muscle action; vitamins and habits).

Differentiation between dental caries and deposits.

HS 3 Hygiene and Sanitation, field.—

Review of HG 1.

Waste disposal.

Insect control.

Care of troops on the march.

Water and food in the field.

Rigging and equipment of battalion first aid station.

Evacuation of casualties.

Prevention and management of epidemics.

DEPARTMENT OF LOW PRESSURE CHAMBER

LPC 1 Operation of Chamber Controls.—

- Training in the use of chambers.
- Reaction to anoxia.
- Method of resuscitation.
- Operation of controls.

LPC 2 Oxygen Equipment.—

- Construction, design, repair of equipment.
- Bogens communication system.
- Presto recorder and play-back instruments.
- Operation of Millikan Oximeter and Cardiette Oximeter.
- Electrocardiograph.
- Flicker apparatus.
- Other special equipment.

LPC 3 Use of Oxygen in Anoxia.—

- Signs and symptoms of anoxia.
- Oxygen as cure.
- Prevention.
- Denitrogenation.
- Oxygen masks.

LPC 4 Psychological tests.—

- Training, application and grading of psychological tests.

LPC 5 Low Pressure Chamber Technology.—

- Sterilization of equipment.
- Operation of special machinery and equipment.
- High altitude flights; safety observer.
- Records.
- Bogen's communication system.

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA AND TOXICOLOGY

MMT 1 Materia Medica and Toxicology.—

Medical terms and definitions.

Therapeutic uses and administration of medicines.

Dosage—factors which affect dosage; dosage tables.

Classes of drugs—definitions; sources.

Physical and chemical properties of plant principles.

Classes of pharmaceutical preparations.

Toxicology—poisons; symptoms of poisoning; general treatment;
chemical mechanical and physiological antidotes.

The Supply Catalog, Medical Department, U. S. Navy.

MMT 2 Materia Medica and Toxicology, Advanced.—

Review of MMT 1.

Pharmacognosy.

Pharmacology and therapeutics of the important official and
newer drugs, especially those listed in the Supply Catalogue,
Medical Department, U. S. Navy.

Toxicology.

MMT 3 Materia Medica, Dental.—

Description; properties; toxicology and application in various
oral diseases of iodine, phenol, eugenol, zinc oxide, alcohol,
morphine, "sulfa" drugs.

DEPARTMENT OF MINOR SURGERY AND FIRST AID

MSFA 1 Minor Surgery and First Aid.—

Inflammation—causes, symptoms, and treatment.
Wounds; hemorrhage; shock.
Contusions; strains and sprains.
Dislocations; fractures.
Injuries due to heat and cold.
Removal of foreign bodies.
Asphyxia—artificial respiration.
Treatment of the apparently drowned; the electrically shocked.
Unconsciousness.
Acute abdominal conditions—symptoms and treatment.
Common emergencies—what to look for—what to do.
Bandages and bandaging—general rules: application and use.
Splints and fixation appliances: application.
Emergency dental treatment.
Dressings—shell wounds.
Transportation of the sick and injured.
Litter drills.

MSFA 2 First Aid, Specialized.—

Review of MSFA 1.
Treatment of injuries—hemorrhage; burns; wounds; chemical casualties; fractures; dislocations.
Shock.
Transportation of the injured.
Artificial respiration.
Equipment of first-aid pouches.
Equipment of ambulances.
Crash tools.
Sterile technique; suturing—using suture boxes and instruments.

MSFA 3 First Aid, Advanced.—

Review of MSFA 1.
Qualifying in use of rescue-breathing apparatus.
Resuscitation of apparently drowned.
Artificial respiration.

MSFA 4 First Aid.—

Self inflicted injuries; cutlery; lavatory equipment; ward furniture and clothing; bedding; injuries due to heat and cold.

Convulsive disorders and injuries.

Epileptic attacks and injuries.

Shock.

Strangulation.

Unconsciousness.

Common emergencies.

Transportation of patients.

Sedatives and hypnotics.

General first-aid measures.

DEPARTMENT OF NEURO-PSYCHIATRY

NP 1 Rules and Regulations.—

- History of mental disease.
- Causes of mental diseases.
- Mental Hygiene.
- Note-writing—special descriptive terms.
- Care of patients' clothing and possessions.
- Attendants' responsibilities.
- General rules.

NP 2 Management of Psychiatric Patients.—

Clinical

- Psychosis on organic basis—senile; arteriosclerosis; Huntington's Chorea; post-encephalitis.
- Paresis—cause; early symptoms; late symptoms; course of disease; treatment by malaria.
- Convulsive disorders—personality of epileptics; mental deficiencies; alcoholic psychosis; drug addiction; paranoid states.
- The underactive patient: apathetic and depressed.
- The overactive patient: confused; rational; apprehensive.
- Neurological conditions.
- War neuroses.

Nursing

- Problems of the aged, weak, and infirm.
- Paresis and epilepsy.
- Problems of alcoholic psychoses, drug addiction, and paranoid states.
- Problems of underactive patients; suicidal precautions.
- Problems of overactive patients; patients in seclusion.

Special Therapies

- Hydrotherapy; insulin; metrazol; hormones; psychodrama—electric shock; gavage; occupational and recreational therapies.

Ward Services

- Bedside stands; forbidden articles.
- Lavatories; treatment rooms; hazards.
- Dining rooms; food charts; hazards grooming patients.
- TPR; tray; charting; special problems of mental patients.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND DIETETICS

ND 1 Nursing and Dietetics.—

Ward management and routine; care of linen; charts.
Admission of patients—routine; charts; records; care of patients.
Bed making; fracture beds.
Bathing patient.
Temperature; pulse; respiration.
Administration of medicines—oral; rectal; parenteral; enemas.
A. m. and p. m. care.
Ether beds.
EEN&T nursing.
Use and care of equipment—sterilizers; syringes; rubber goods.
Surgical dressings.
Delirious patients—restraints.
Care of dying and dead.
Diabetics—diets; insulin; dosage; diabetic shock.
Classification of foods—proteins; carbohydrates; minerals; vitamins; energy values; diets; diet therapy; special methods of feeding.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATING ROOM TECHNIQUES

OR 1 Sterilization.—

Types: Mechanical; chemical; dry heat; moist heat; boiling oil and water; steam under pressure.

Preparation of Materials: Utensils; instruments; dry goods; drapes; sponges; sutures; oils, wax and talcum.

Care of sterile materials.

Resterilization.

OR 2 Instruments.—

Care; cleansing; oiling; sharp points and edges.

After-duty cases.

Selection of set-ups for cases.

Appendectomy.

Cholecystectomy.

Hemorrhoidectomy.

OR 3 Sutures.—

Types

Catgut—boilable; nonboilable. Silk; kangaroo tendon; silk-worm gut; wire.

Cotton.

Clips.

Dermal.

Uses of each type.

Preparation and care of sutures.

OR 4 Operating Room Technique, General.—

Care of operating-room suite.

Preparation of operating room for a case.

Cleansing of operating room after dirty case.

Scrub technique.

Preparation for operations.

Setting up operating room with sterile drapes.

Gowning and gloving surgeon and assistant.

Sponge nurse.

Suture nurse.

Handling instruments.

Handling sutures.

OR 5 Central Dressing Room Station Technique.—

Preparation of new materials—glassware; pyrex; soft rubber tubing; needles; utensils.

Preparation of materials for routine use—glassware; rubber tubing; needles; utensils.

Setting up treatment trays—

Types: Intravenous; hypodermoclysis; anesthesia; catheterization.

Preparation of solutions: Irrigating; intravenous.

Operation of autoclaves; dry air sterilizer; stills.

Dressing carriage technique: Setting up carriage; care of materials; assisting the doctor.

Maintenance of stock.

OR 6 Plaster and Plaster Splint Technique.—

Types of plaster.

Padding materials.

Types: Preparation of.

Preparation of plaster bandages.

Types of splints: Moulded; circular; reinforcement strips.

Application of various types of plaster splints.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

PHAR 1 Pharmacy and Metrology.—

History of Pharmacy.

Theoretical Pharmacy.

Use and care of the prescription counter.

Prescription balances, weights.

Pill tile and spatula; mortar and pestle; graduates.

Elementary arithmetic—review of fractions, decimals, percentage, ratio and proportion.

Tables of weights and measures.

Conversion of weights and measures into equivalents.

Specific gravity; specific volume.

Practical problems in the preparation of percentage solutions.

PHAR 2 Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.—

Review of elementary arithmetic.

Systems of weights and measures—relationship and conversion.

Thermometric scales—relationship and conversion.

Calculation of dosage.

Reducing and enlarging formulas.

Specific gravity; specific volume.

Percentage—percentage solutions.

Stock solutions.

Alligation.

PHAR 3 Principles of Pharmacy.—

Specific gravity; specific volume.

Heat regulating devices—application of; fusion; evaporation; distillation; desiccation.

Subdivision of drugs—trituration; precipitation; crystallization—solutions; solubility theory; colloids; suspensions; emulsions; viscosity; filtration; extraction; maceration; infusion; percolation.

PHAR 4 Operative and Dispensing Pharmacy.—

I. Theory and preparation: Use, dose and properties of aromatic waters, diluted acids, spirits, solutions, mucilages, syrups, elixirs, collodions, infusions, tinctures, extracts, fluidextracts, resins, powders, mulsions, sprays, lotions and ointments.

II. Principles of prescription compounding: Types of prescriptions; powders; capsules; tablet triturates; compressed tablets; pills; suppositories; solutions; mixtures; isotonic solutions; injections; ampules.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL THERAPY

PHT 1 Mechanotherapy and Exercise.—

Principles of physical therapy.

Stroking; compression; percussion.

Clinical uses—contraindications.

Exercises—passive; assistive; active; resistive.

Clinical uses.

PHT 2 Hydrotherapy.—

Compresses—cold; hot.

Wet packs—cold; hot.

Towel baths.

Sheet baths.

Sheet baths—drip sheet.

Hip and Sitz baths.

Paraffin baths.

Hydrokinetic measures.

Whirlpool baths.

PHT 3 Light and Electrotherapy.—

Types: sources of radiant energy used in light therapy.

Clinical uses.

Precautions; techniques.

Types: sources of electrical currents used in electrotherapy.

Clinical uses.

Diathermy.

PHT 4 Fever Therapy.—

Care and use of equipment.

Theory of fever therapy.

Precautions; technique.

Care of patient.

PHT 5 Massage.—

Technique.

Precautions.

Stroking; kneading.

Rubbing; manipulation.

General massage methods.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTING

PA 1 Bookkeeping.—

Practical work in journalizing, posting, and auditing debits and credits.

Ledgers; statements; vouchers.

PA 2 Storage of equipment and supplies.—

Storage preservation, issue of equipment and stores.

Accountability records.

PA 3 Elementary Accounting.—

Theory of accounts—debits and credits.

Opening and closing double entry set of books.

Practical work in journalizing, posting, and auditing.

Relationship of commercial and governmental accounting.

Ledgers; statements; vouchers.

Practical governmental accounting.

PA 4 Fiscal Accounting.—

Preparation of budget.

Allotment control.

Fiscal returns.

Relationship of fiscal and hospital accounting.

Preparation of station and hospital budgets.

Preparation of reports.

PA 5 Procurement.—

Purchase program—equipment; supplies.

Preparation of specifications.

Preparation of requisitions.

Bids, contracts, purchase orders, and issue vouchers.

Preparation of public vouchers.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual.

PA 6 Receipt and Inspection of Property.—

Receiving records.

Inspection, specifications, and commercial practices.

Acceptance and rejection of deliveries.

Replacement of rejected deliveries.

PA 7 Property Accountability.—

Real Estate, Land and Buildings.
Equipment; stores; reservation.
Accounting procedures.
Issue of stores.
Issue of equipment.
Final disposition of property.
Surveys.
Records; accountability.

PA 8 Ship and Station Accounting.—

Application of accounting principles.
Accounting records.
Accounting for stores.
Accounting for equipment.
Reports and returns.
Transfer of accountability.

PA 9 Hospital Accounting.—

Application of accounting principles.
Accounting records.
Accounting vouchers.
Accounting for stores.
Accounting for equipment.
Departmental accounting.
Financial reports and returns.
Transfer of accountability.
Journal; charge register; general ledger.
Land and building ledger; equipment ledger.
Supplies ledger; commissary ledger; expense analysis ledger.

DEPARTMENT OF ROENTGENOLOGY

ROEN 1 Roentgenological Technique.—

Type films and developing procedure.
Technique—position; tube distance; voltage; exposure.
Dangers of Roentgen ray burns.
Differentiation between normal and abnormal structures.

ROEN 2 Introduction to Roentgenological Technique.—

Discussion and explanation of the basic physics of electricity and x-ray.
Principles of x-ray generators—consideration of physical factors influencing radiographic procedures.
Roentgen therapy.
x-ray circuit.
Mathematics.

ROEN 3 Film, Screen, and Darkroom Procedures.—

Methods of operating fluoroscopic units; dangers and safeguards.
Operation of high-voltage and low-voltage therapy units.
Measurements of x-ray quality and quantity.
Actual work as technician in fluroscopic and therapy units under supervision.
Screens and cassettes.
X-ray and photographic films—processing; solutions.

ROEN 4 Radiographic Technique.—

Handling of films, cassettes, holders, and hangers.
Processing of films, care of darkroom equipment.
Mixing and handling of chemicals used in processing films and actual work in dark room under supervision.
Control of x-ray units; exposure factors; positioning.
X-ray technique.

ROEN 5 Special Procedures.—

X-ray tubes, types and characteristics; Bucky grinds; cassettes; holders; stereoscopic shifts.
Positioning of patient and tube—anatomical landmarks; normal techniques and variations.
Detail of method of positioning for routine examination of each part of body, and special technique for certain variations.

Actual work using several types of machines and bedside units, under supervision.

Fluoroscopy; stereoscopy; photofluorography; sectional radiography.

Localization of foreign bodies.

ROEN 6 Office Routine.—

Method of keeping records and files.

Identification of films; filing of films.

Actual work in handling requests and reports.

Transcribing dictated reports; terminology.

Anatomy.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS

TACT 1 Tactics, Medical Field.—

Battalion first aid stations—evacuation of casualties.

Traction splints; gunshot wounds; antitoxins.

Shock.

Return of wounded to organization.

Procurement, storage, and distribution of medical supplies.

Field emergency tags.

TACT 2 Drill.—

March and maneuver drills.

Debarking; landing; field operations.

Map reading.

Uniforms and equipment.

TACT 3 Marine Corps Organization.—

Medical Department of Marine Corps post.

Preparation of reports and returns.

Brigade, regiment, and battalion services.

Medical sections; medical companies; company aid man.

Medical headquarters section.

Collection stations.

Hospital sections.

Manual of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Muster Rools.

Pay Rolls.

Casualty Lists.

Joint Operations.

Articles of War.

Army General Orders.

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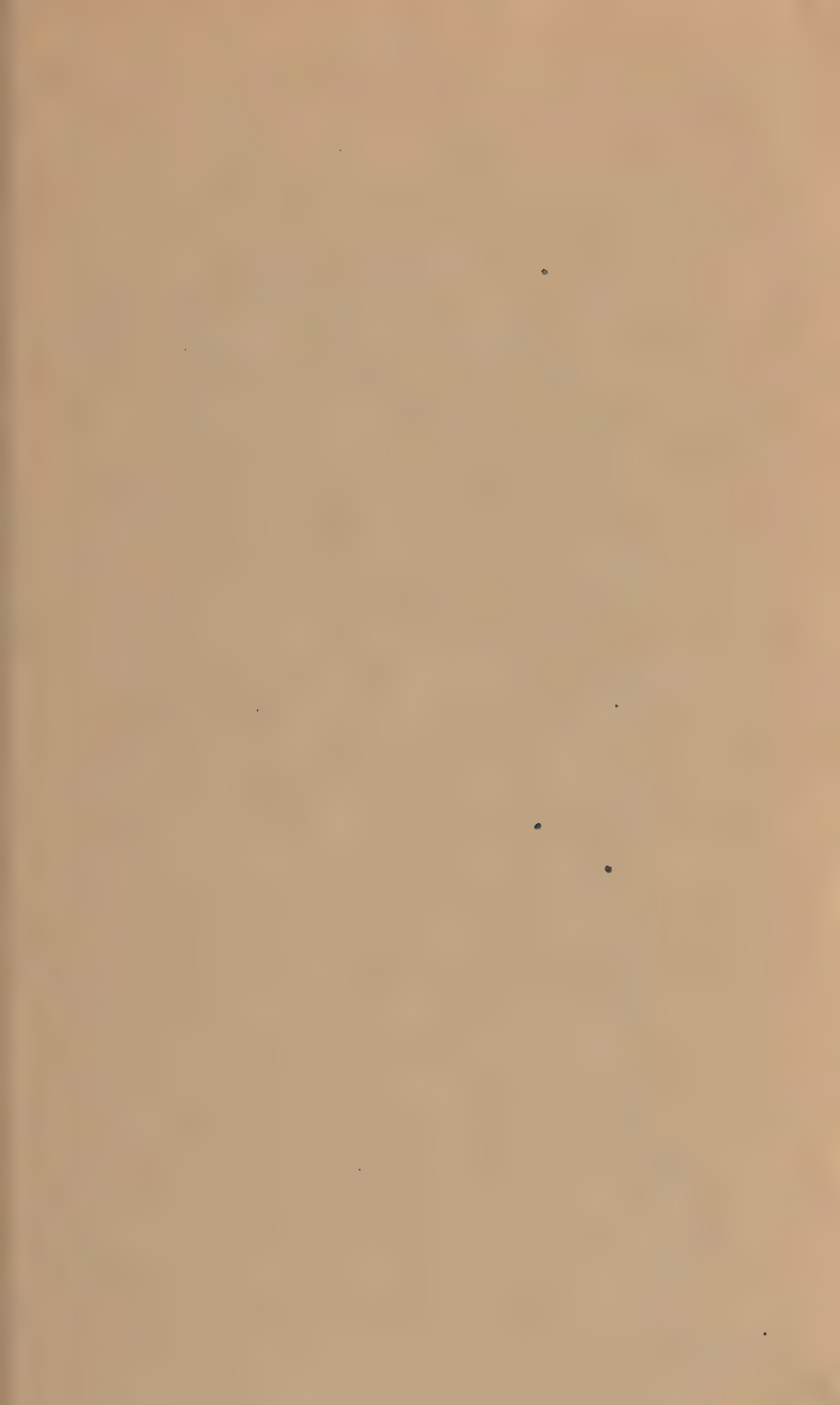
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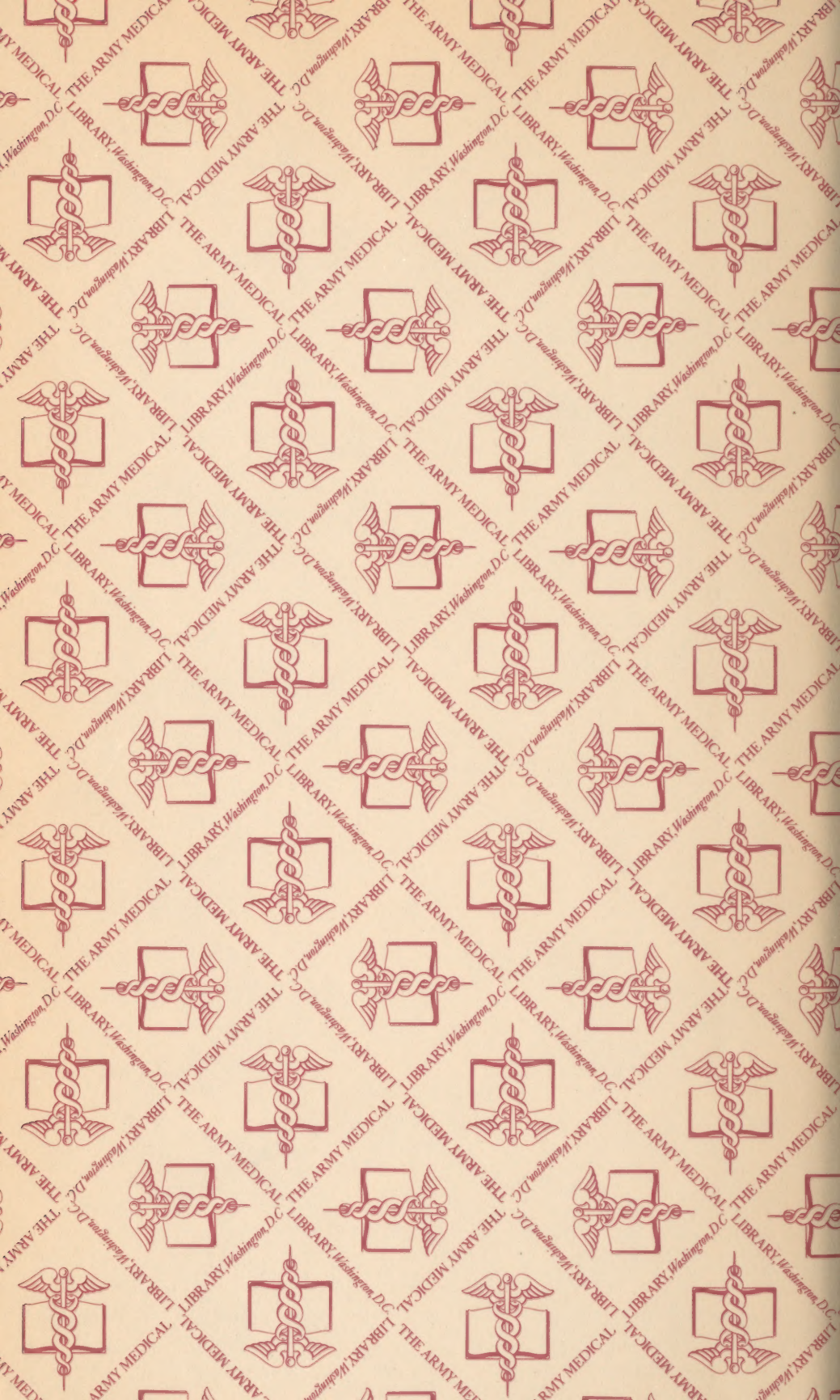
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